

# The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1884.

NO. 24.

## LEGAL.

**W. A. MACDONALD.**  
Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public.  
Conveyancer, etc.  
MANITOBA.  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
Office—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Ave.

**DALY & COLDWELL,**  
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.,  
Solicitors for the Imperial Bank of Canada.  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
East Avenue, Brandon.  
R. M. DALY, Esq. Geo. R. COLDWELL.

**C. A. DURAND,**  
Barrister, Etc.,  
Solicitor for the Merchants' Bank  
Office—R. Rosser Avenue, third door west of the  
Imperial Bank.

**DESEL & COOPER,**  
Attorneys,  
Solicitors, Notary's Public etc.  
Office—R. Rosser Avenue, third door west of the  
Imperial Bank.

**S. J. SUTTON,**  
BARRISTERS, ETC.,  
Solicitors, Notary's Public etc.  
Office—R. Rosser Avenue, third door west of the  
Imperial Bank.

**HENDERSON & HENDERSON,**  
Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.  
Office—R. Rosser Avenue, third door west of the  
Imperial Bank.

**HENDERSON & HENDERSON,**  
Solicitors, Notaries Public, etc.  
Office—R. Rosser Avenue, third door west of the  
Imperial Bank.

**G. H. MUNROE,**  
Wholesale and retail dealer in  
Spirits, Wines, and Cigars.  
Office—R. Rosser Avenue, third door west of the  
Imperial Bank.

**STAR AND GARTER HOTEL,**  
Corner of R. Rosser Avenue and 11th Street, has been  
renewed and refurnished with the latest style and is  
now open for the reception of the public. The proprietor  
has made every arrangement to make the public feel  
at home and to give them the best of service.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
Corner of R. Rosser Avenue and 11th Street, has been  
renewed and refurnished with the latest style and is  
now open for the reception of the public. The proprietor  
has made every arrangement to make the public feel  
at home and to give them the best of service.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**RE-OPENED.**  
One of the finest hotels in the Northwest.  
Rooms with bath and private accommodations at  
low rates.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**LANGHAM HOTEL,**  
Formerly the Old,  
RE-OPENED.  
One of the finest hotels in the Northwest.  
Rooms with bath and private accommodations at  
low rates.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**LEWIS, PROPRIETOR.**  
One of the finest hotels in the Northwest.  
Rooms with bath and private accommodations at  
low rates.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**ROYAL HOTEL,**  
Corner of R. Rosser Avenue and 11th Street, has been  
renewed and refurnished with the latest style and is  
now open for the reception of the public. The proprietor  
has made every arrangement to make the public feel  
at home and to give them the best of service.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**BEAUBER HOUSE,**  
A first-class hotel,  
Corner of R. Rosser Avenue and 11th Street, has been  
renewed and refurnished with the latest style and is  
now open for the reception of the public. The proprietor  
has made every arrangement to make the public feel  
at home and to give them the best of service.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL,**  
Corner of R. Rosser Avenue and 11th Street, has been  
renewed and refurnished with the latest style and is  
now open for the reception of the public. The proprietor  
has made every arrangement to make the public feel  
at home and to give them the best of service.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,**  
Corner of R. Rosser Avenue and 11th Street, has been  
renewed and refurnished with the latest style and is  
now open for the reception of the public. The proprietor  
has made every arrangement to make the public feel  
at home and to give them the best of service.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**T. MURDOCK,**  
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant  
Corner of R. Rosser Avenue and 11th Street, has been  
renewed and refurnished with the latest style and is  
now open for the reception of the public. The proprietor  
has made every arrangement to make the public feel  
at home and to give them the best of service.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**REMOVAL.**  
BRADLEY & STANLEY,  
Have removed their office to the Corner  
of R. Rosser Avenue and 11th Street, and are now  
open for the reception of the public. The proprietor  
has made every arrangement to make the public feel  
at home and to give them the best of service.  
ALEX. SMITH, Proprietor.

**FARMERS! ATTENTION!!**  
When you bring your wheat to Brandon,  
let up at the  
**Farmers' Home,**  
where you and your team will have the best  
accommodation in Brandon, and at reasonable  
rates. Everything new and good.  
WM. DREW, Proprietor.

## DENTAL.

**J. BARKER VOSBURGH,**  
(Late of Montreal.)  
**SURGEON-DENTIST.**  
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural  
Teeth.  
Artificial Teeth inserted on gold or vulcanite.  
Office—Residence: Over H. Meredith & Co's store,  
Southwest corner Rosser Ave. and 6th St.  
Entrance on 6th St. Hours—Night and Day.

**F. E. DOERING,**  
**DENTIST.**  
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.  
Office—Over T. T. Atkinson's store, Mel-  
worth Block, north-west corner Rosser Avenue  
and 6th Street. Entrance on Rosser.  
Gold filling a specialty.

**DR. JOHN A. MACDONALD,**  
**L. R. C. P. EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.  
A. M. Donald's office.

**DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,**  
M. D., C. M., M. C. P. S. Ont.  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Office and Residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and  
Ninth Street, over old post office.

**DR. J. McINNIS,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.  
Honorarv Lecturer, University, Toronto.  
M. C. P. S. Ont. and Man.  
Office and Residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor  
Rosser Ave. and 6th Street, Brandon.

**W. J. GRAHAM, M. D.**  
**L. R. C. P. S. M. C. P. S.**  
Graduate Victoria University, Lieutenant Royal  
College, Victoria, and Surgeon, Ontario, Member  
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Mani-  
toba, and British Columbia, Ont., General  
and Marine Hospital.

**ALEX. MCINTYRE,**  
Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchant,  
8th St., between Rosser and Princess Avenue,  
Brandon, Man.

**KIRCHHOFFER & HOWARD,**  
Law Office: Cor. 12th Street and Rosser Avenue,  
Brandon, and Plum Creek, S. Dak.  
Money to Loan at 8 per cent.  
Patents procured. Insurance effected.

**FRED. TORRANCE,**  
B. A. (McGill), V. B. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)  
**VETERINARY SURGEON.**  
Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.  
Telephone in Connection.  
Office and Laboratory, Blenheim Street, Brandon.

**POUDRIER & BROWNLEE,**  
Dominion Land Surveyors,  
And Civil Engineers,  
City and County Engineers.  
Appldly Melworth Block, Brandon.

**ARTHUR J. TIMMIS & CO.,**  
Successors to  
McClellan & Timmis,  
Architects, Civil Engineers,  
MASONIC BLOCK, ROSSER AVENUE.  
Special attention to  
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, RAILWAY,  
HYDRAULIC, GAS, AND SANITARY WORKS GENERALLY.  
P. O. Box 55. Aug 20/83

**A. GRANT,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Best materials on hand.  
Shop, Rosser Avenue between Sixth and Seventh  
Street.

**FARMERS! ATTENTION!!**  
For Sale and Must be Sold.

**NOTICE.**  
Private Bills.

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Private Bills.

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Private Bills.

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## The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the  
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain  
full telegraphic and market reports and a full  
summary of all local, Provincial and Dominion  
news and carefully written editorials upon all  
public questions.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-  
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.  
ADVERTISING RATES.

Space.	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.	1 mo.
1 Column	\$125.00	\$70.00	\$40.00	\$20.00
"	70.00	40.00	25.00	12.00
"	40.00	25.00	15.00	8.00
"	25.00	15.00	8.00	5.00
"	15.00	8.00	4.00	2.50

The above rates are limited to Commercial Ad-  
vertising; all other advertising, such as Legal  
Notices, By-Laws, Sales, etc., charged at the rate  
of \$1.00 per line for first insertion, and 50 cents  
per line for each subsequent insertion. The line  
may be estimated at 8 words, or the one-tenth  
part of an inch in depth of one column.  
No fees inserted under special heads in read-  
ing matter, 15 cents per line each insertion.  
No papers and no advertisements discontinued  
until all arrears are paid.

C. CLIFFE,  
Editor and Publisher.

**SHORT HAND INSTRUCTION:**  
Pitman's Phonography by Mail.

**W. G. KNIGHT, Oak Lake, Manitoba.**  
**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
MANITOBA INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.  
Loans on improved farms rapidly pushed through.  
Charge 5 per cent.

**W. L. AINS, Winnipeg, Manitoba.**  
**SUTTON & SUTTON, Solicitors, etc., Brandon.**  
Office, Cor. 4th Street and Rosser Ave.

**THE CLUB STABLE**  
TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The above splendid building is now open as a  
Livery, Feed and Stable. It is most conveni-  
ently situated between Rosser and Princess  
Avenues, directly opposite the Brandon Club  
House, every kind of horse and carriage  
work done at low rates. Also, for sale  
horses and harnesses, and all other conveniences.

**Office of the SOUTHERN PLUM CREEK STAGE.**  
Passengers booked through to the Turtle Moun-  
tains at lowest rates. Freighting done to all  
parts of the country.  
JAMESON & KIRCHHOFFER, Props.  
FRANK A. TAMBLYN, Manager.

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE**  
**MARBLE WORKS**  
S. RAYNER & CO.  
Are prepared to manufacture all kinds of  
HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE  
MONUMENTS.

On the shortest notice. The lowest designs fur-  
nished on application.  
All stones set up within a reasonable distance  
free of charge.  
First-Class Work guaranteed.  
Works:—One Door North of Graham & Flumer-  
felt's shoe Store.

**MAIN STREET, PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.**  
J. D. BOWLEY,  
AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

**T. LEE & CO.**  
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds  
Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

**SATCHELS AND VALISES**  
of all kinds.  
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-  
PAIRING TRUNKS.

**Oxen and Horses' Outfit**  
Trunk Locks and Keys always on Hand.  
**SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.**

**HELLYAR BROS.,**  
FIRE, LIFE  
AND MARINE  
INSURANCE AGENTS.

**CUSTOMS BROKERS,**  
Money to Loan

on home property and all good form and improved  
assets of said estate, per rate among the Credit-  
ors of the said John Mooney, of whose claims he  
has been notified.

**OFFICE: ROSSER AVE.,**  
Near 6th Street.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that JOHN MOONEY  
of the Village of Virton, in the County of  
Brandon, Lumber Merchant, has made an assign-  
ment to John Cain, of the Village of Virton,  
Accountant of all his real and personal estate,  
for the benefit of all his Creditors.

All Creditors having claims against the said  
John Mooney are requested to send by post, pre-  
paid, to the undersigned, within two months from  
the date of a statement of their names and ad-  
dresses, with full particulars of their claims and  
security (if any) held by them, verified by Sta-  
tutory Declaration.

The Trustee will, after the expiration of Two  
months from the date, proceed to distribute the  
assets of said estate, per rate among the Credit-  
ors of the said John Mooney, of whose claims he  
has been notified.

Dated at Virton, this 3rd day of January, 1884.  
JOHN CAIN, Virton

## CITY COUNCIL.

This body met on Monday evening.  
Mayor Daly in the chair, and all the  
Aldermen present but Mr. Clementi-  
Smith.

Last minutes read and signed.  
COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. Wigle, for water cart  
license.—Petition granted.  
From John Baker, for same.—  
Granted.

From W. Conner, sec. treas. South  
Dufferin, asking co-operation for  
change in Municipal Act.—Mayor  
and Clerk ordered to sign and for-  
ward to our M.P.P.

From Toronto Mail, enclosing ac-  
count.—Ordered to be paid.  
From City Solicitor, re Brandon  
vs. Fortier, saying the city was in-  
no way responsible for Mr. W. A.  
Macdonald's bill.

From W. A. Macdonald, re a claim  
of \$500 in Lang vs. Brandon.—Sent  
to Finance Committee.

From City Solicitor re Ross vs.  
Brandon, saying the 18th street  
bridge case was adjourned till May.  
—Ed.

From Mr. Gurney, asking change  
in Registry Office.—Sent to Board  
of Works.

From the Bank of Nova Scotia,  
asking payment of taxes on a note  
of \$10,000 under discount.

From the City Chamberlain, en-  
closing a statement of the City's  
finances.

From the City Brass Band, asking  
a continuation of the \$25 per month  
grant.—Sent to Finance.

From the Health Inspector, saying  
there were two cases of Diphtheria in  
the city, and calling attention to  
certain unhealthy localities in the  
city.

Referred to Health Committee,  
with power to act.

**REPORTS.**  
Finance No. 6, passing the follow-  
ing resolutions:—

1st. That the Clerk be instructed  
to endorse the draft from Herriman,  
and to forward the debentures to  
him at once.

2. That the balance of Bell's salary  
be paid, \$29.32.

3. That the following accounts be  
paid:—  
R. D. Richardson, for Check Book,  
\$15.

Sun Printing and Publishing Com-  
pany, for schedules, \$14.  
Report adopted.

Finance No. 7, passing the follow-  
ing resolutions:—

1st. That an order be granted on  
the Chamberlain in favor of the  
School Board, for \$155.

2nd. That the following accounts  
be passed:—  
Bishop Engraving Company, \$25.  
A. J. Cameron, \$26.75.

From the special committee on  
printing and stationery, recommend-  
ing that the printing be done in the  
city, and that tenders be advertised  
for, also giving a statement of what  
would be required for the coming  
year.—Referred to Finance.

Fire, Water and Light No 5, re-  
commending the adoption of Capt.  
Wastie's organization of the fire  
brigade; also passing the following  
resolution:—

1st. That Capt. Wastie distribute  
clothing to the men.

2nd. That account of W. A. Green  
for work be paid, \$1.25.

3rd. That the communication of  
A. T. Claire be filed for future re-  
ference.

Report adopted.

Ald. Adams would like to know if  
the chairman of the Fire, Water and  
Light Committee had any authority  
to give the caretaker a leave of  
absence.

Ald. Hughes said Mr. Craig's busi-  
ness was urgent, and he found a  
proper substitute.

Mr. Lockhart, chairman of the  
School Board, addressed the Council  
in demand of monies due the School  
Board, asking for 1882, \$2,225, and  
for 1883, \$3,600.

The Mayor explained that already  
this year over \$1,200 had been or-  
dered to be paid, whether or not the  
School Board received the cheques.

The school representatives in re-  
ply, said the least sum they could  
do with was \$500.

Johnston—Larkin—That the Soli-  
citor be asked when the services of  
the City Chamberlain can be dis-  
pensated with.

**BY LAWS.**  
A by-law to authorize the pay-  
ment of certain garnishee notes was  
passed; also for the note due Bank  
of Nova Scotia.

By law to amend fire by-law, ex-  
tending the time for the removal of  
hay from the stables to the 1st of  
April was passed.

**WHITEWATER.**

Allow me through your paper to  
contradict the would be clever's ouris  
correspondent of the Sun. He made  
a very untrue statement when he in-  
formed the public through the Sun  
that I was opposed to the railroad,  
ed to Mr. J. Hartney as delegate. I  
didn't attend the meeting, but  
for the purpose of opposing either  
railroad or the said to be unanimous  
appointed delegate. What I did  
say was that I disapprove of sending  
a delegate to Montreal for the  
purpose of interviewing the C. P. R., as  
I considered it an unnecessary ex-  
pense on the ratepayers.

Yours,  
GEORGE FOSTER.  
Reeve, Whitewater.

**CANADIAN.**

Wallace Rose expects lively times  
in his sculling race with Babcar.

The mayor of Woodstock received  
a black eye in a fight the  
other day.

Simon Proctor, of Sarnia, had an  
arm torn off by mill shafting last  
week.

A Belleville youth named Ryan  
tried to outrage a salvation army  
female on Wednesday last, was  
bailed, and jumping the latter cleared  
out.

A Kingston youth named Murphy  
is in the toils for trying to outrage a  
ten year old girl.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward  
Island, has been visited by a most  
disastrous fire. Upwards of \$250,  
000 worth of property has been de-  
stroyed.

A. W. Lawder, M. P. P., of Tor-  
onto, died suddenly on Wednesday  
last.

Mr. Acton Burrows, of Winnipeg,  
was elected vice president of Mani-  
toba, of the British American Short  
Horn association, at Toronto on  
Thursday last.

Chicago, Feb. 21.—A special from  
Billings, Mont., says that five Piegan  
Indians left their reservation and  
crossed to Yellow Stone at Clarkes-  
forks ford to the Crow reservation,  
and stole 53 ponies. Four Crows,  
accompanied by Joseph Gate, Chauc-  
cey Ames, Phillip Saddle, Lee M.  
Owens and three others—white men  
—followed the train and had a fight  
with the Piegan at Hailstone Basin,  
forty miles northwest of Billings.

Chauccey Ames and Joseph Gate  
were killed, and Owens and Siddle  
were wounded. Four Piegan were  
killed, and the horses were recapt-  
ured. The bodies of Owens and  
Gate were taken to Park City. Both  
are well to do ranchmen.

Mr. Kenning, Collector of Inland  
Revenue at Winnipeg, has written  
the police authorities here for a copy  
of the evidence convicting Keyes,  
the Minnedosa distiller. It is sup-  
posed an effort is being made to  
lighten the burden, which, by the  
way, was a pretty good bluster, and  
the evidence is to be part of the  
machinery employed.









## Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

## A FAIR CONTRAST.

In the light of late discussion and later demands, it is a difficult matter to understand why it is the Dominion Government does not make sufficient concessions to Manitoba, to enable it to hold up its head financially speaking among the other Provinces in the Confederacy. To enable those of our readers who may not be thoroughly versed on the true position of affairs we enter into a review of the true situation, to throw some light on the subject.

When, in 1867, Confederation became accomplished, the United Provinces of Ontario and Quebec owed an aggregate debt of \$93,000,000. Of this the Dominion assumed \$50,000,000, or about \$32.43 per capita of the population and the remaining \$13,000,000 in 1873. The other provinces owing less were allowed compensation for excess, and as an offset Manitoba was allowed a capital fund of \$551,447 based upon a population of 17,000, upon which she was to draw interest at 5 per cent; and the relations as regards that item have been changed but little since except in that the Local Government have eaten up most of the capital and has but a small interest bearing credit remaining. Now, supposing that was a fair contract at the time, admitting that Manitoba at the outset received a fair compensation at Confederation in consequence of owing nothing—the injustice of the payment at the present day, from the changed circumstances, must be apparent to all. The interest on that sum in 1870 was for 17,000 people, in round numbers \$25,575. Since that time, while the population of the two older Provinces has not increased one third, that of Manitoba has grown from 17,000 to 293,000 people, or 12 fold which under fair treatment would entitle the Province, not to the interest just named, but to twelve times the amount, or \$306,900, a greater sum than the entire revenue of the Province.

Next, as each of the Provinces receives a per capita allowance of 80 cents per head, our receipts should now be \$162,400 under this head. We are aware that the adjustment under this head, under the Manitoba Act was only to be made every 10 years, but as the Manitoba Act was passed before Manitoba had its Provincial being, and, therefore, before it had a voice in what should and what should not be the relationship between itself and the Dominion, it furnishes but the stronger reasons why justice should now be done it, when it is in a position to formulate its disadvantages. The inability of the child to stipulate for itself at the time of the partition of the parent's of property should not be made the means of barring its claims when arriving at the years of majority. Again, as the Dominion saw fit at Confederation to retain the public domain within the Province a specific annual grant of \$30,900 was made to enable it to carry on the machinery of a Local Government. Now, whatever argument there might have been, in 1870, for considering this sum a sufficient compensation, for a population of 17,000 people, for the withdrawal of possible receipts for land, there is no reason why that sum should have remained unaltered to the present. Reasoning from the Federal Government's first conception of justice under this head, our receipts should now be \$360,000, and by adding the three totals thus found, our annual receipts from Ottawa should be:

Interest on capital.....\$306,900  
Per capita allowance..... 162,400  
Specific grant..... 360,000  
Total.....\$829,300

As this is nearly four times what we at present receive (the amount being \$229,000), the explanation ought to satisfy all right thinking people, that Manitoba has not been fairly treated.

As a matter of fact if Manitoba

were now to receive the public lands to which she is fully entitled, with payment for all territory disposed of less the pro rata share of the Province for the construction of rail ways, and the expenses incurred in their administration, the Province should, of course return the \$30,000 specific grant for the 13 years she has received it.

But even were the Dominion Government to retain the lands the total receipts of the Province should be placed in possession of as stated above augmented by the interest that would accrue from the funded proceeds of the 2,600,000 acres of school lands, say \$750,000 a year (that is 6 per cent. interest on proceeds at \$5 per acre which they would bring) would give that Province an aggregate yearly receipt of \$1,609,300, or very nearly as much as the Province of Ontario. The surplus of this that could be spared for many years to come until the country becomes more developed, funded again, would at the expiration of 10 years next a revenue of \$2,000,000, quite equal to that of Ontario, which with the aid of local revenues would enable the Province to build railways and develop every resource, natural and artificial the country now possesses, or ever will be possessed of.

If again the country became possessed of its lands, the receipts should be something enormous. In its entire limits it has 2,600 townships embracing over 60,000,000 of acres of land. Allowing one-third of this to be bad, which, by the way, is in excess of the reality, when proper drainage is made there would be 40,000,000 of good land. From this should be deducted the following:

School lands.....\$2,600,000  
Half breed claims..... 1,315,840  
Hudson Bay lands..... 2,400,000  
Railway for branches and all, say..... 5,000,000  
Disposed off, say..... 5,684,160

Total.....17,000,000 which would still leave 23,000,000 of fair lands in the Province. If the Province had the disposal of this say at \$2 per acre, the interest on its resources would place it on a footing unequalled in the world, for aiding and developing those material resources that place our people in a foremost rank amongst the most favored communities of the world.

## THE WORST YET.

One of the most rascally attempts to ruin this country and bind the whole of Ontario to a R. R. monopoly, many times more grinding than that to which Manitoba has been subjected, for the sake of party gain, was made by the Toronto Globe, when the C. P. R. loan was before the House at Ottawa last week. To enable our readers to judge for themselves we quote the following from that Grit print:

"If the proposed vote of thirty millions of dollars to the C. P. R. has alarmed Ontario, it has terrified Quebec. To us it means a vast and needless waste of public funds; to Quebec it means all that, and, in addition, it creates a serious obstacle in the way of Dominion assistance to that Province. It is said that only one insignificant section of the French Conservatives are prepared to vote for the Pacific Loan at present. Some of the most Conservative organs of Quebec are in a panic upon this subject. For instance we read in *La Minerve* this significant language:

"Before we even inquire whether it is right to grant so large a sum we wish to know what will be left for ourselves. If the financial position of the country does not permit of both then indeed, do we insist that the Pacific has no better rights than we have, and it shall wait with us, or step behind us."

If it is one point upon which the French Conservatives pride themselves it is a devotion to their own Provincial rights, and it is not improbable that they may take a firm stand against Sir John on this occasion. If they choose to do so they can be the means of saving the Dominion from an appalling calamity. Why cannot they unite with the French Liberals for once assisting Mr. Blake to stem the tide that threatens to overwhelm us all, and after that natural

at danger is averted let them state their grievances with confidence that no wrong shall be done them.

The object of this was to coerce the entire vote of Quebec into the support of Mr. Blake in opposition to aid to the C. P. R. to defeat the Government, and enable the Grit party to give the completion of the C. P. R. and the commercial interests of the whole Dominion into the hands of the Grand Trunk. But happily, however, for the whole Dominion, and thrice happy for Manitoba, the bribe failed and the briber subjected to the criticisms its barefaced bid deserves. As yet, we are not aware what concessions the Government have promised Quebec for the support of its members in the hour of need; but if any have been made, it was forced upon the Government by the bribing predilections of the Grit party led by the Globe. The French members were told that the loan, to finish the C. P. R. free from Grand Trunk control "created a serious obstacle in the way of Dominion assistance to Quebec;" and that after the C. P. R. was buried in the tomb, and the Grand Trunk made master of the situation, the Quebec people should "state their grievances with confidence that no wrong shall be done them, but that, in other words, they should be paid for treachery and desertion."

The Grit party of this country never tire of telling the public that Quebec rules the present Government and that the Quebec members have only to ask for what they want, and the above extract furnishes the reason—because the Grits are always willing to them one better to secure their support against the Government. In case the future discloses "better terms" to Quebec we put the matter in this shape, so that our readers may have the explanation in advance.

Two of the things the prime movers in the Manitoba Farmers' Union are most to blame for are selfishness and want of consideration. They tell us that because last year the farmers of this country paid \$43,000 duty on agricultural implements and about \$38,000 on American lumber they are the only people in Confederation that have been injured for the benefit of the rest of the Dominion. But what are the facts. The Trade and Navigation returns for the last fiscal year show that the people of Ontario paid \$650,925 into the treasury as duties on coal alone though the Province does not produce a ton of the article merely to benefit Nova Scotia and enable about 40,000 people in that Province to earn a livelihood. Again as Nova Scotia raises about 300,000 bushels of wheat less than the Province consumes, because of the duty put on American grain for the sake of benefiting the farmers of Manitoba and Ontario, the Nova Scotians have to pay 10 cents per bushel more because of these duties for that article than it would cost them if they could purchase from the wheat growing states adjoining and import duty free. And, again, the inhabitants of British Columbia because of being practically, until the C. P. R. is built, shut out from the producing eastern Provinces had last year to pay duties on more than six-sevenths of their imports through buying in the States raising their per capita customs payments to \$18.32 against the \$0.08 paid by Manitobans. No; the residents of the other provinces, because of the dissimilarity of the interests of the several Provinces constituting the confederacy, have to bear with what as naturally appear hardships to them as the agricultural and lumber duties to Manitoba, and we hear less grumbling about it. When the C. P. R. is completed so that the Provinces can at a moderate expense interchange products there will be less of this, and then the Federal Government will find it necessary to so alter the tariff for revenue purposes, that the grumblers will be reduced to those who grumble for the natural amusement of the exercise.

The farmers' delegates came home with one bit of information for rate-payers of this country—they have been assured that the Ottawa Government wanted to sell the School Lands during the boom, when a good price could have been got for them, but they were prevented from doing so by Mr. Norquay. Had the Federal Government's advice been taken school districts would now be in funds to erect school houses and pay teachers—but our precious Premier that gentleman with the noble form stood in the way, and the taxpayer has now to bear the consequences. Mr. Norquay has long been a Jonah on the Manitoba ship in a stormy sea, and it is about time the electors served him as the mariners of old served his illustrious namesake.

"If Mr. Meredith and his associates are satisfied with what they have accomplished in connection with the telegrams stolen by them at Rat Portage during the recent election campaign, their contentment should not be envied by any man in Canada who has the slightest regard for public decency or private morality. To say of these gentlemen that their course has been dishonorable is to condemn them in very inadequate terms. They have aided and abetted petty larceny and eavesdropping of the meanest and most despicable kind, and are completing their own degradation by publicly announcing themselves as the receivers of the goods so procured. As if to leave no stone unturned for the purpose of stamping themselves with infamy, they are doing all this in the name of public purity, for the furtherance of their own private aims. Never was hypocrisy more detestable."

The Winnipeg Free Press is such a critic of political morality as to deliver itself as above. If our memory serves us aright we saw no such condemnation in its columns when the Grits stole Sir John's private letters from the Montreal post office, or when Mr. Huntington and his co-moralists stole Sir Hugh Allan's private letters from his desk. It makes a difference with the "unco guid" whose ox is gored.

It is not now improbable that the Farmers' Union will eventually accomplish something, as they have divested themselves of considerable clap trap, and coming down to sensible talk. They have consented to abandon the tariff question in an appeal to the Privy Council, and in that they have done wisely—they must also drop their monopoly cry in this connection. We have time and again shown in these columns that the receipts from the Federal authorities are altogether inadequate to meet the growing wants of the country and out of all proportion to those of the other Provinces taking our contributions to the Federal exchequer into account, as well as the spirit of the Acts giving revenue sources to the several Provinces. These are the only questions to carry to the Privy Council, and they must be taken by the Legislature if they are to be considered by the Home authorities, and not by self-constituted delegates the same as those that went to Ottawa. The country has grievances that must and will be considered; but the people must go about their business in a constitutional, business way, and not like so many hounds let loose upon an unprotected animal. It is now also necessary that the leaders in this movement check mate their press, as onslaughts of the latter on the Dominion Government will only stir up political feeling and perhaps endanger the success of the proposition through breaks in the ranks of the movement. The proper course is for the Legislature to thoroughly understand the wants of the country, and so far as they are legitimate and right, make a firm and general demand on the Federal authorities for them. We feel confident that this would have the desired effect; but if it fail, an appeal to England would be the next course of procedure.

Barnum's white elephant sings: "Just as Siam, without one flea."

## OAK LAKE OBSERVATORY.

For the fortnight ending February 16, 1884.  
Barometer reduced to sea level.

Highest.....30.920  
Lowest.....29.770  
Mean.....30.175

## TEMPERATURE.

Highest.....13.4  
Lowest.....(below zero) 40.0  
Mean.....do. 16.8

## WIND.

Greatest velocity.....28.4 miles  
Least.....1.2  
Mean.....6.8

## PHENOMENA.

2 solar halos, 6 lunar halos, and 3 lunar coronas.

## REMARKS.

The weather has been very fine, dry clear and calm, with unusually high barometric pressure.

W. G. KENNEDY.

## OAK LAKE.

The Musical and Debating Society met on the evening of the 15th, at the School House. After enjoying a pleasant hour in songs, readings, recitations and instrumental music, an interesting debate came off on "Whether moderate drinking or total abstinence is the best." Mr. H. K. Foote (in the absence of Mr. A. Marion, captain) opened with an able speech. Although not favoring drinking, he thought a little drop now and again might do good. He was supported by Messrs Armstrong, Roberts and Voo. Mr. Wm. McFarlane, as captain in behalf of total abstinence, showed the evils of moderate drinking, and proved that from such come the drunkards. He was supported by Messrs R. L. Lang, V. Mitchell, J. Malcolm and Garland. Mr. R. S. Lang, chairman, put the vote to a crowded house, which decided that total abstinence had won the day. The society intends giving an entertainment about the full moon in March. A grand programme is forthcoming, ending in a grand opera performance. The proceeds to swell the funds of the society.

Mr. Robert Lang, of Oakfield Heights, has sold over 1000 bushels wheat just now for seed, at one dollar per bushel, some of it going west as far as Edmonton. Who says farming don't pay. No doubt the Farmers' Union will claim this reaction.

The good citizens of Oak Lake think that the Hudson Bay road would be much better by reaching this vicinity, and say their claim is as good as any other. They might give an inducement in the shape of a bonus.

Our worthy treasurer, Mr. H. E. Foote is on the war path, taking an inventory of goods and chattels belonging to everyone. Some are complaining against the Council for fixing the valuation so high the first year, it being \$5 an acre. They are threatening appeal, saying land can be bought for less.

—THE—

## Liquor Licenses Act

OF 1883.

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE

Board of License Commissioners

Appointed under the Dominion of Canada Liquor License Act of 1880 for the Eastern Division of

## SELKIRK.

In the Province of Manitoba, will meet at their Offices in the CITY OF BRANDON.

MONDAY, 31st DAY OF MARCH NEXT

For the purpose of taking into consideration all applications for certificates for each licensed premises by this Act are authorized to be granted.

Every application for a License to Sell Liquor by Wholesale or Retail, shall be by Petition of the Applicant to the Board of the District, signed by the Applicant, and shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board, on or before the 15th day of MARCH NEXT, and the day when it is to come into force.

Every other Petition for any other License authorized by this Act shall be filed with the Clerk of the Board on or before the 15th day of the month in which the License is to come into force.

Every Applicant shall, with his Application, deposit a Fee of Ten Dollars to be used for the expenses of inspection and advertising.

By Order of the Board.

LAWRENCE BUCHAN.

Feb. 22nd, 1884.



## COMMUNICATIONS.

## RIVERSIDE.

To the Editor of the Mail:

Sir:—I beg to request a space in the columns of your widely circulated journal, to speak of the present farmers' grievances in southern Manitoba.

Now, Sir, there are some grievances which the farmers have to contend with, which should be removed, namely:—The withdrawal of the homesteads from entry, and the lock up of the railway land; the granting of large tracts of land to colonization companies which never fulfil their contracts with the government, and the bartering of the Manitoba and Southwestern railway charter to different companies.

I am glad to know that the first grievance respecting homesteads has lately been removed, and homesteads and pre-emptions are again open for settlement to actual settlers.

These are grievances which caused hundreds of our people to go over to Dakota and build up towns there. The lock up of the railway land has been quite a drawback, and those distant colonization companies have been a curse to the country.

The absence of railway communication has been another draw back, and there is no country in the world better able to support a railway than southern Manitoba. Coal has been discovered near Wakopa, and a few miles west of Deloraine, and the farmers are now using it for fuel. This new discovery of coal together with the extensive fields of the Souris and large belts of timber extending over forty miles in Turtle Mountain, should command a railway.

The charter of the M. & S. W. Railway to tap the coal fields of the Souris, was granted before the Syndicate was in existence, and should have been built years ago. The settlers came here three years ago with the expectation of having a railway constructed in 1881, to tap the coal fields of the Souris, but the different companies whose hands it passed through did not care one cent for the settlers, but bartered away the people's rights for their own aggrandizement.

The Federal government should not have allowed any company to sell railway charters to speculators, but should compel the company obtaining a railway charter to go on with the work in accordance with the stipulations of the contract. The construction of this road by the C. P. R. Co. is now the great question of the day, and the very existence of Southern Manitoba is depending on it. There are millions of acres of fine fertile country yet open for settlement, and will remain vacant until the said railway is constructed.

If these grievances were modified, and railway communication was established, the settlers would be all satisfied, and thousands of settlers would come into the country.

The opening up of the Hudson's Bay Railway will give an outlet to the farmers to ship their grain to the leading markets of Europe, and bring in a large trade from Minnesota and Dakota, it being the nearest route to the Atlantic, for these states, to dispose of their produce.

Every settler in the Northwest should work indefatigably to get this Hudson's Bay Railway established, as it is of vast importance to the development of this country.

Now, Sir, it appears that the delegates which were sent by the Farmers Union to Ottawa did not get much satisfaction from the Federal Government; perhaps they were asking too much, and as they were heavily tainted with criticism, and having a tendency to overthrow the Government, it may be the cause of a disappointment.

I consider that the modification of the farmers' grievances cannot be obtained by forming secret organizations which have been lately established at Crystal City by Greenway & Company, who pretend to be the Moses and Aaron of the people, to take them out of bondage. I happened to know something about this secret organization at the time of its formation, by an Irishman who joined the union. One dollar was required to be paid in by each member before the grips and password would be given, and the Irishman had only seventy-five cents, but he said if they would give him seventy-five cents more of the grip, he would pay the other quarter when the next meeting would be held. The money was accepted, and the Irishman became a member.

Now Sir, the farmers' grievances should not be considered under a secret banner, they should be considered independent of any political truckers. It has been said that the

Conservatives have remained silent, and have no grievances. In reference to the word silent I may say that several Conservative organizations have been formed in the county of Turtle Mountain, the headquarters being at Wakopa. This association will bring the farmers' grievances in their true light before the Federal Government, and ask for a modification which they consider will serve the general interests of this country. The Conservative party does not intend to ask any more than their just rights, and no doubt will get common justice at the hands of the present government.

All who wish to build up this country should unite in a solid body, independent of secret party cloaks, to make this a good and prosperous country.

A large meeting of Conservatives was held at Killarney on the 15th inst. Mr. Smith was called to the chair. He hoped the meeting would tend to unite the Conservative party, and prevail upon the Government to remove several grievances which have been detrimental to the development of this country.

Mr. J. P. Alexander was the first speaker.

Messrs Rollins, Hyslop, Vipend, Hossie, Williams and others addressed the meeting, and were loudly applauded. There were several Reformers at the meeting, and approved of the platform respecting the farmers. At the close of the meeting a society was formed, Mr. Alexander being chairman, consisting of the following officers, namely:—

J. S. O'Brien, president; D. Hyslop, vice president; A. J. Rollins, secretary, and six members of the council.

A meeting was held at Henslip on the 25th January, for the purpose of uniting in bringing the farmers' grievances before the Federal Government for consideration.

Mr. S. A. Henslip was called to the chair, and explained the object of the meeting, giving a short synopsis of the present troubles, and he hoped that all would unite on one course of action.

Mr. J. P. Alexander was the first speaker. He said that there was considerable dissatisfaction all over the Turtle Mountain district and southern Manitoba, in consequence of several changes of the land laws and other matters; he had confidence in the present administration, that they would modify all obstacles detrimental to the development of the country. The speaker pointed out the great resources of southern Manitoba, and especially the Turtle Mountain district, and hoped that soon the train hum would be heard passing along the prairie to open up the finest country in the great Northwest. He concluded his speech amid great applause.

Mr. Henderson and several other speakers addressed the meeting. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and at the close a vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and three cheers for the Queen.

## OCEAN PERILS.

London, Feb. 22.—Three survivors of the bark Ada Barton state that they clung to the masts for five days and nights without food. On the third day the dog tried to devour one of them. When rescued they were casting lots to decide which of the three should die to furnish food for the other two.

## PEACOCK'S SETTLEMENT.

The Rev Mr. Douglas was here and preached an ordination sermon from Heb. 12, 14 and 17. The Rev gentleman dwelt mostly on the 14th. The Rev gentleman used some striking illustrations in showing what peace is. On the top of the sea all may be ruffled, but far down all is peace, so with the true Christian, he may be ruffled on top, but far down in his inmost soul "the peace of God which passeth all understanding" is there, and God pity the man who has it not. The Bishops and elders are to be peacemakers. In his discourse the Rev gentleman remarked that some men spend dollars in tobacco, when they drop but five cents in the church collection, and he might have added they spend that sum in farmers' unions to advance political interests, when the give the church nothing at all.

Bad as was the success of the Brandon farmers' delegates in their late visit, it would be infinitely worse now, so wide a wake are the people becoming.

A most enjoyable season was spent at a social at Mr. Richard Hunter's, on Friday night. After all had partaken of a most excellent supper, speeches, songs and recitations were indulged in till a late hour in the evening. The people here enjoy themselves well on all such occasions. Proceeds, \$6, in aid of the church.

## To the Front.

undersigned are in the Selection of

## GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES

In endless variety, of best makes, and at lowest prices.

## Dry Goods

AND

## CLOTHING

FOR THE MILLION  
Of choicest selection, and at the lowest living quotations.

## GROCERIES,

In every line, fresh, and bought under the best inspection, in the most favorable markets.

A LARGE VARIETY OF

## Nick-Nacks,

FOR THE

## HOLIDAY TIME.

Numerous in variety, and choice in design.

As we are going out of

## Hardware

We offer the Balance of the Stock at

BARGAINS.

## CAMERON

AND

## CUMMING.

WEEKLY  
MAILBook and Job  
Department

Contains Large Stocks of Fine Stationery, Plain and Fancy Types, Brilliant Inks, and other materials necessary to First Class Printing.

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THE PLACE  
TO GET YOUR

## EYE

## PERFECTLY FITTED

WITH

## BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

IS AT

## Reesor's Jewelry Store.

Just to Hand, another lot of

## Reliable Gold and Silver WATCHES,

SOLID 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS &amp; FINE GOLD JEWELRY.

Also SILVERWARE &amp; JET GOODS.

Everything marked in plain figures, and at Bottom Prices. Please Call and See to it.

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To Appear Next Week.

**DE FOWLER'S**  
EXTRACT-WILD  
**STRAWBERRY**  
CURES  
**CHOLERA**  
CHOLERA INFANTUM  
ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS  
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

## Canadian Pacific Railway.

## Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

## CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Winipeg	Going East.
7:30 a.m. Leave	Winipeg	Arrive 5:30 p.m.
10:00 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	4:00 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	Brandon	1:00 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	Broadview	5:00 a.m.
2:24 p.m.	Neena	11:05 a.m.
5:0 p.m.	Moose Jaw	8:30 p.m.
2:00 p.m.	Swift Current	12:30 p.m.
9:15 p.m.	Maple Creek	5:25 a.m.
7:55 a.m.	Arrive Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 a.m.

Going South

Leave	Winipeg	Arrive
7:55 a.m.	7:35 p.m.	6:35 a.m.
10:35 a.m.	10:10 p.m.	4:05 a.m.
10:50 a.m.	10:30 p.m.	3:45 a.m.

Going North

Leave	Winipeg	Arrive
10:15 a.m.	10:15 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
1:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	4:00 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	2:10 p.m.
4:30 p.m.	4:30 p.m.	1:30 p.m.

8:35 a.m. Leave Winipeg Arrive 4:15 p.m.

9:35 a.m. Leave Stony Mountain Arrive 5:10 p.m.

10:00 a.m. Arrive Stony Mountain Leave 2:30 p.m.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winipeg and Brandon and Winipeg and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager, WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager.

## WILSON &amp; CO.

DEALERS IN

## Hardware

## STOVES

AND

## TINWARE.

CORNER 7th and

## Rosser Avenue.

## GOOD NEWS!

## WHAT IS IT?

THAT I WILL SELL YOU

## CHOICE GROCERIES,

## FRUITS, &amp;c.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

## FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON ONLY.

Prices on all Goods away down

LARGE STOCK. COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

Come with the Crowd to

## T. W. KIRKPATRICK,

SIXTH STREET.

Next door to Parrish's Elevator.



## THE DAIRY.

As an evidence that stockmen are taking a deeper interest in Holsteins for dairy purposes it is only necessary to refer to the importations of this class during the past year, when the following passed through the quarantine grounds of point Edward:—Mr. Cook, Aubusville, 12 head; J. Lisle, 1; Mr. Haldiman, 5; Mr. McDonald, 6; and Mr. Scatchere, 5.

The Hon. C. M. Clay, says that the Jerseys are the native cattle of Russia, and he could load a fleet with them at from \$3 to \$10 per head. If this is true there is no use in the farmers of Channel Islands allowing the supply to fall off. It is more than probable if we should import direct from Russia a little careful judgment would give us a stock of jerseys that would be hardy, vigorous, and able to "hoe her own row."

There are many causes for the whitespecks occasionally found in butter. An acid state of the milk as it comes from the cow, caused by the food or otherwise, will cause it to be quite possible that giving sour milk to the cow may explain the trouble. It is easy to ascertain this by stopping the practice and noting the result. It is a useless thing to do anyway, and it is of no benefit whatever. If the cream is warmed too quickly before it is churned, and when it is sour, that will cause the specks. No remedy can be given until the cause is known, and among the causes are the condition of the cow; keeping the milk too long before skimming; keeping the cream too long before churning; excessive sourness of the cream; warming the cream too much and too quickly; and also the farrow condition of the cow on the near approach of calving.

The New York Times says the Alderneys and jerseys are different breeds. There is no doubt a good deal of nonsense talked at times by breeders of cattle, who, of course, as is quite natural, think their favourite breed the best of all kinds. A good many jerseys are called Alderneys wrongly no doubt, and for the reason that 30 or 40 years ago, when Channel Island cattle became fashionable, the Alderneys were first chosen for their beauty and fawn-like form and colour. They were extremely popular 40 years ago as ornamental cows for grazing on lawns and in parks in England, and the extreme richness of their milk in time brought them into notice as dairy cattle. But Alderney is very small island, not so large as many farms in this country, and could not supply the demand, and the largest island of the group, Jersey was drawn upon and in time monopolized the business. For some years the name Alderney was retained, but as the jersey breeders became jealous of it, the name was changed to Jerseys, as it should be.

## FOREIGN.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 24.—It is estimated that the storm destroyed \$100,000 to \$120,000 worth of property within fifty miles of Evansville. Within this space fully 300 buildings were swept away, and 60,000 or 70,000 bushels of corn were lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24.—The Examiner's San Francisco special says there is 3 feet of water on the streets and the houses are flooded. The town of Fairbrook is reported to be entirely washed away, and many inhabitants are missing. They are supposed to be drowned. The orange groves and vineyards in the San Gabriel valley are completely destroyed.

MARX, Ga., Feb. 25.—The cyclone blew down the residence of Col. Humbers in Putnam County, dangerously wounding him. Mrs. Paschal, who had taken refuge in the house, was instantly killed. Several negroes and nearly all the stock on the farm were killed. Davisboro, on the Central Railroad, was almost destroyed. Six stores were blown down, also a brick depot. Various employes on the railroad were killed and many dangerously wounded.

## LATER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24.—Buildings were blown into fragments, the bodies of the dead were terribly bruised and eat. The force of the wind was so great that two mill stones were moved a hundred feet. The killed and wounded belong almost exclusively to the poorer classes, and there will be suffering and destitution among the survivors. Already 23 dead bodies have been found.

## PROVINCIAL.

Ellen Demairrie is charged with stealing \$125 from Jos. Dochorme. Both parties reside in Winnipeg.

The Local Legislature will meet on the 15th of March.

On Saturday, 1st of March, there will be a trotting match, for \$150 a side, between Laporte's "London Boy," and Geo. H. Kerr's "Black Inspector." They will trot from Silver Heights to Kennedy street, a distance of about four miles.

A Stonewall despatch last week says: Five teams and about twenty-five men returned from the search for the missing man James McQuat. No traces were found. It is generally conceded that he has perished and was covered with snow during the late storm.

Mr. H. J. Maas, assistant emigration agent for the Dominion Government at Winnipeg, is in St. Paul on his return from a visit at Columbus, Ohio. Talking with a reporter he said the prospects of immigration into Manitoba and the Northwest this year were of the brightest, and it would be the most important that has yet taken place, as the people coming in were of a superior class to that of the past two years. Last year there had been a great deal of what was known as pauper immigration—immigrants of assisted passages, without any capital, and mostly without agricultural experience. Such classes did not immediately benefit the country, though they would, ultimately. In 1882 they had an immigration of 53,000, and last year of 47,000. The immigration of this year was expected to reach 60,000, and perhaps as high as 75,000. The cheap passage from Montreal to Winnipeg—\$3.75—would help a good deal, but the real reason was that the country was becoming better known, and the European emigration class were becoming to have more confidence. Since the 1st of January the mile belt along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, hitherto reserved from settlement, had been thrown open as far west as Moose Jaw; while the whole of Southern Manitoba, the finest agricultural land in the whole country, was also open for settlement. The Lady Cathcart settlers, the Scottish crofters who went in last year and settled on the Pipestone Creek, in Southern Manitoba, and done so well that 200 families were to join them in the spring. There would be also a very large immigration of well-to-do farmers from Germany, the Netherlands and from Sweden. They anticipated this would be the best year his department had yet known for Northwest settlement.—Pioneer-Press.

News was received at St. Vincent of two young men, named Bernard Hault and Thomas Tuffault, being badly frozen near Pembina, D. T. On the night of the 18th inst. they started for their homes, six miles from Pembina, but being overcome by the storm which was very severe, lost their way and were badly frozen. When found yesterday evening Hault was conscious but his comrade was not. Fears are entertained that they will not recover. The hands and feet of both were terribly frozen.

Sir Charles Tupper, in reply to Mr. Blake's remarks about the importance of branch lines, made a statement yesterday that it was proposed to enable the C. P. R. to bond branch lines so as to aid in their building and completion, and thus afford the Northwest farmers ample railroad communication. Reformers, he said were howling about monopoly in the Northwest, yet they were allying themselves with the Grand Trunk corporation to bind Ontario under a huge monopoly. During the twenty-nine years he had been in public life he had never witnessed any attempt like this made by the Grand Trunk to overawe parliament and interfere with the sober judgement of the Government and Parliament.

Professor Bell gave evidence before the Hudson's Bay committee last week. He expressed the belief that the bay and straits are open to navigation for at least four and a half months, while the difficulties of navigation are so slight that the rates of insurance on Hudson's Bay Company vessels going there are lower than any in the world. He has gone over the country between Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay, and he believed the railroad feasible on either side of Lake Manitoba. He affirmed his belief in the existence of a small straight between Ungava bay and Mosquito bay, considerably shortening the distance to the sea and getting over the presence of ice. He said numerous minerals existed at Churchill, especially iron ore, millions of tons of which were now lying on the shore broken up and washed, ready for shipment. It contains a large percentage of manganese and would make the finest Bessemer steel. Anthracite coal of a superior quality and lead in large quantities exist there. The temperature of the water in Hudson's Bay is very much higher than at Lake Superior.

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Wilson &amp; King,

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THE CITY.Repairing of All Kinds  
DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Gentlemen, give us a call.

WILSON &amp; KING.

N. B.—Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.



Who is Perry Davis?

About forty years ago when Perry Davis of Providence, R. I., in the United States, first introduced to the world his now universally known Pain-Killer, he was a poor man without influence, a cripple and an invalid. He studied the effect of certain drugs upon the human system, and experimented in their uses until he had compounded a medicine capable of curing his own maladies. When restored to health he offered the preparation to his fellow sufferers, until now there is not a country on earth which does not buy it. It is eminently a

Safe to use at all times. It is adapted for both internal and external application, and reaches a great many complaints, such as Sudden Colds, Chills, Congestion or Stagnation of Circulation, Cramps, Pains in the stomach, Summer and Bowel Complaints, Sore Throat, &c.

Applied externally, it has been found very useful for Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Swelled Face, etc., arising from Toothache.

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JAMES A. SMART

DEALER IN

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Hardware,

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HARDWARE,

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IRON &amp; STEEL.

COOKING

STOVES,

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FOR WOOD OR COAL.

Paints, Oils, Glass, Lamps, Chandilliers

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Largest and best Stock—Lowest prices.

Wholesale and Retail.

Sixth Street and Rosser Ave.

BRANDON

JAMES BLACKHALL, S. PARRISH &amp; SON,

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SEWING MACHINES.

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All sorts of Machine Needles kept in stock.

Also Dealer in

Buffalo Robes,

FUR COATS,

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IN GREAT VARIETY.

DRY GOODS, Etc.

11th STREET.

Near Rosser Avenue.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

SEED, GRAIN,

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AND

Oatmeal.

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Coming in by the Carload,

WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL.

FLOUR

Of the Best Brands kept on hand,

WHOLESALE &amp; RETAIL.

CASH FOR HIDES.

## WHITEHEAD &amp; WHITELAW

Have not Cleared Out, but their Sale has been a  
GRAND SUCCESS.

Our Mr. WHITEHEAD is now in the Eastern Markets, making preparations for the Spring and Summer Trade.

We have decided to offer the Balance of our

WINTER STOCK CHEAPER THAN EVER,

Make room for the New Goods.

Don't spend a Dollar of your money until you see our Goods and compare prices.

We will give you Goods cheaper than every you expected to get in Brandon.

COME AND SEE!

New Goods for the Fall, 1883.

H. CROSSLEY

Has received a largestock of Mens and Youth's Ready-made Clothing, and in a few days will open out a complete assortment of Staple and Fancy dry goods, and Furs, all of which will be offered at prices to defy competition.

BOOTS and SHOES

One of the largest assortments in the city for FALL and WINTER at bottom prices.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Constantly arriving and selling at figures lower than the best.

Don't Forget the Place,

H. CROSSLEY,

Ninth Street Brandon.



**MUNICIPALITY OF OAKLAND.**

Council met at 11 a. m., 16th February—all present.

Petitions were received from M. Taylor and seven others, and from E. McVay and two others, re school districts, and communication from Sifton & Sutton, re taxes: Merchants' Bank, about the balance of a note overdue made by the late municipality of Brandon, and Thos. Scott, M. P., re General Railway Act.

W. S. Moody, accountant as Returning officer at the late municipal elections.

Applications were read from A. E. R. W. C. H. Watson, G. G. Harley and Peter McArthur for the assessorship.

Hector and Lockhart—That the petition of E. McVay and others, praying for the formation and connection with Poplar district in the municipality of Cypress be referred back as this Council has no power to deal with the question of forming districts in separate municipalities; also that the petition of M. Taylor and others be dealt with in a similar manner. Carried.

Carroll and Cameron—That the communication of Thos. Scott, M. P., be filed.

Fowler and Hector, in amendment—That this Council does not consider the Federal Government should exercise the power of granting charters to local railways, believing that the Local Government is the proper party to grant such charters. Amendment carried.

Carroll and Cameron—That applications for the assessorship and tenders for printing be referred to Finance Committee. Carried.

Finance and Assessment Committee reported as follows:

That they recommend Peter McArthur be assessor, the acceptance of the said Printing Co's. tender for printing, the payment of \$30 to W. S. Moody for services to date of appointment as clerk. The discounting of a note in the Merchants' Bank for \$200 to meet present necessities, and that deputy returning officers be paid \$1 each and 10c. per mile for making returns. Report adopted.

Chas. Robertson introduced by-law for appointing an assessor, and by-law upon the credit of the municipality, jointly with the several municipalities which formerly composed the municipality of Brandon, the sum of \$5,634.71, required to liquidate the debt of the municipalities, which were read and passed.

Fowler and Lockhart—That the assessor have his assessment of personal property on schedule furnished him by the Council. Carried.

Chas. Robertson gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a by-law appointing pathmasters. He said that he would introduce a by-law for the adoption of the by-law, Lockhart, that he would introduce a by-law for the suppression of potholes, Carroll, that he would introduce a by-law for the appointment of poundkeepers and apportionment, Fowler, that he would introduce a by-law for appointing constables.

Hector introduced a by-law for raising upon the credit of the municipality \$200 which was read and passed.

The Clerk and Treasurer submitted the names of Samuel Roundthwaite and Alfred Birch as bondsmen.

Fowler and Lockhart—That the two names mentioned by the Treas. be accepted, that he furnish bonds to the amount of \$2,000, himself in \$1,000 and the sureties in \$500 each, and that the solicitor prepare a bond and retain it in his possession. Carried.

Robertson and Lockhart—That no action be taken in regard to Souris City bridge until next meeting. Carried.

Cameron and Fowler—That the collector be urged by the Council to collect balance of taxes as soon as possible and deposit in the Merchants' Bank to the credit of the old account of the municipality of Brandon. Carried. Council adjourned till the 3rd Saturday in March, at the same place and hour.

**BIG PLAINS.**

A certain blank form which the assessor leaves behind him at every farmer's house, and on which each farmer is required to set down his total assets and liabilities, and afterwards to swear to the correctness of the same, is causing quite a sensation throughout this neighborhood, as it doubtless will in many others. The usual query of the farmer in speaking of this new departure is, "What does it mean anyway?" but none can tell. A good many regard it as an imposition on their rights, and vow that it is no man's business but their own if they happen to owe a neighbor or a merchant fifty dollars. What the result will be remains to be seen, but one thing is certain that very few blank forms will be filled out and sworn to in this neighborhood till some substantial reason has been given for the innovation.

Prospects of the continuation of the railway which formerly went under the name of the Souris and Rocky Mountain, and which intersects the big plain, passing some five or six miles north of Carberry, are already having a beneficial effect upon the community. It seems there is nothing so dear to the heart of a Manitoban as a railway passing close under his nose, but the fact is they have learned to appreciate this kind of accommodation, knowing by experience what it is to be without them, and should this railway be carried on to a successful finish, those of the Big Plains will be "twice blessed."

Prices are now looking up somewhat at the Carberry market. Seed wheat is now worth \$1.00 per bushel, and oats have risen from 10 to 12 cents per bushel.

**NINE HORRORS.**

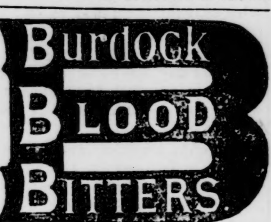
UNIONTOWNS, Pa., Feb. 21.—A terrible explosion occurred at the little mining village of West Leisenberg yesterday. The fatality happening while about 70 men were at work in a shaft of the Connellsville Coal and Iron Co.'s mine. The explosion convulsed the mine in every apartment, and threw the men into the utmost consternation. The scene of the explosion was in one of the apartments fully 800 feet distant from the bottom of the shaft, and therefore about 1,200 feet from the surface opening, yet the report was heard outside for a considerable distance, and caused such a jar that the top of a derrick a hundred feet high, was knocked off.

THE AWFUL SCENE that ensued among the terror-stricken miners cannot be described. All their lamps were blown out and they were left in darkness and confusion. They had not time to recover from their shock until they found themselves unable to breathe. The explosion of fire damp left the mine filled with after-damp, which contains no oxygen and renders it impossible for life to be sustained for any time. This afterdamp is densest in the upper part of the mine, and hence the men hovered near the bottom, but even here they did not long find relief. Only one man escaped to tell the awful story. When the explosion came, and all the lights were blown out, Babley was just changing his clothes. He at once wound part of his clothes tightly around his face and mouth to keep the foul air from choking him, and gave the rest of his garments to a companion with instructions to take the same precautions. He then started for the main entrance, bidding his companion follow. They ran over the bodies of men, and over the shattered wagons. They could see nothing, but could hear the groans of dying men. Presently Babley's companion protested that they were not going in the right direction and turned back and perished. Babley pushed on until finally he saw light and was taken out.

His escape is regarded by experienced miners as a most marvellous record. He said some men kept their heads under water as long as they could, and would have to change from water to fire-damp until finally they gave up the unequal struggle. So dangerous was the after-damp that it was fully two hours before one volunteer could enter the mine. Many were on hand ready to make the search, but were unable to do so until all hope of rescuing the unfortunate alive had quite fled. It was about 8 o'clock when the first body was brought out. His face bore no marks of violence, and he had evidently died from suffocation. The work of rescuing the men now went on rapidly by willing volunteers, and by noon 19 bodies had been carried out. The company's rolls were then examined, and the roll called. It was at once ascertained that all the men were accounted for. The work proceeded quietly and orderly amid the sobs and subdued weeping of the stricken families. Most of the victims bore no visible marks of violence, but had died of suffocation. Their faces were generally very black, the smoke and dust having been blown into the skin. The last man taken out alive was Henry Wilson, who managed to subsist on air in the very bottom of the mine till rescued. He was almost gone. Many of those who were in other parts of the mine suffered severely. Dick Babley reports that the men acted much like horses in a burning stable. They were bewildered, and not knowing which way to go, refused to go in any direction. Some of them were so burned that the flesh dropped off them in places when removed.

**TREE SEEDS.**

FF underdred has with him, from Scotland a quantity of such as: red Holly, evergreen, Norway Spruce, Scotch Fir and Larch. They are all of the hardiest species, and are certain to do well in this country, as they stand the severest frosts and winds, and are easily and ornamentally. Packages contain 25 seeds, enclosing some of the varieties, will be sent to any address for \$1, with simple instructions as to planting. Orders can be left at the "Brandon Mail" office.



ACTS UPON THE BOWELS, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND THE BLOOD.

P. E. DURST,

THE PIONEER JEWELER,

(Importer and Dealer in)

GOLD AND SILVER ENGLISH, SWISS AND AMERICAN WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

Spectacles, Compasses, Tel. scopes, Etc.

(Sole Agent for the Celebrated

ROCKFORD WATCH,

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for

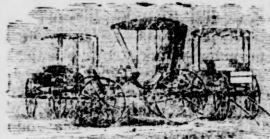
W. MILLICHAFF'S SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all

REPAIRING,

And satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.



**LIVERY.**

JAMES S. GIBSON,

FIRST-CLASS RIGS,

STYLISH HORSES.

Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.



LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLE.

ROSSER AVENUE,

BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS., BRANDON, MAN.

**GOOD RIGS**

Both single and double, and the best horses in Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all who favor us with their patronage.

DANIEL BROAD, Manager. W. H. GREER, Prop.

**D SCOTT & SON.**

**FURNITURE WHOLESALE & RETAIL.**

a large assortment of Furniture, comprising:

Parlor Suites, Bed Room Sets, Extension Tables, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Bar Room Mirrors, Pier Glasses, and Cane Chairs. Also a stock of Common Goods, which we are able to sell as cheap as any Firm in the Province.

**D. SCOTT & SON, Cor 8th Street & Princess Ave. BRANDON.**

**Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter, IMPORTER**

WHOLESALE

**General Merchants,**

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

**Carpets, Hardware, Brushes**

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

—STORES—

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

**MUNRO & WARWICK.**

**Tinware, Stoves**

OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING THE CELEBRATED

**ROYAL AND COAL COOK.**

Also Lamps, Cutlery, &c.

ROSSER AVE, NEAR SIXTH STREET

**MUNRO & WARWICK, TINSMITHS.**

**A. HARRIS, SON & CO., LIMITED.**

**Three Cars Sleighs,**

All new Stock, just in. Prices to suit times.

**See our new SPRINGTOOTH SEEDER,**

Sample on hand.

**THE 'LITTLE BRANTFORD,'**

OUR NEW TWO HORSE BINDER,

Met with great success in Ontario, 1883. Sample will arrive soon.

FARMERS SEE IT!

Warehouse: Ninth Street, North Rosser.

H. NICHOL,

Manager.

Brandon, Nov. 7, 1883.



